

STEPANOV, A.I.; BREYEV, V.A.

Establishing regularities in the distribution of oil sands.

Trudy VNII no.34:44-62 '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Dmitriyevka region (Kuybyshev Province)—Oil sands)

(Kum-Dag region—Oil sands)

KHORISHKO, S.T.; BREYEV, V.A.

Current state of the study and determination of the position of
the water-oil contact in oil pools. Nauch. tekhn. sbor. po dob. nefti
no.27:3-13 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

BREYEV, V. N.

BREYEV, V. N. : "Investigation of a three-winding stabilizing transformer for a synchronous generator". Sverdlovsk, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR, Ural Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, Chair of Electrical Machinery. (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Science of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct 55

SIUNOV, N.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ~~BREYEV, V.N.~~, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MILAYKIN, I.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Single-phase self-excited high-frequency welding generator. Svar.preizv.
no.4:16-17 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiiy institut imeni S.M.Kireva.
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)

BREYEV, V. N.

AUTHORS: Siunov, N. S., Professor, Doctor of SOV/105-58-8-9/21
Technical Sciences, Gavrilov, B. K., Candidate of Technical
Sciences, Breyev, V. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Excitation of a Synchronous Motor of Normal Construction With
the Application of Mechanical Rectifiers (Vozbuzhdeniye
sinkhronnykh dvigateley normal'noy konstruktsii s primeneniye
mekhanicheskikh vypryamiteley)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 46-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of the spark-free commutation of mechanical
rectifiers was solved best by S. G. Tamantsev (Ref 1). In
the scheme proposed by him the mechanical rectifier is fed by
a supplementary winding fitted in the slots of the stator of
the generator. The experiments by S. G. Artanov (Ref 2) showed,
that this scheme guarantees a spark-free commutation in con-
tinuous operation only at a constant load. A circuit is
described which guarantees a satisfactory commutation also at
shock load. For this purpose a transformer with three windings
is employed, which feeds the circuit of the exciter winding
of the synchronous motor across a mechanical rectifier. The
synchronous motor has a normal design and needs no additional

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Excitation of a Synchronous Motor of Normal Construction SOV/105-58-8-9/21
With the Application of Mechanical Rectifiers

winding in the stator. The circuit diagram is described. Subsequently the operation of the transformer in a circuit with the three-winding adjustable transformer is investigated. It is shown, that a sufficient resistance of the brush contact, a small equivalent inductivity of the transformer equipment and an accurately determined position of the brush holder must be guaranteed in order to ensure a satisfactory performance of the mechanical rectifier. In connection with the experimental investigation of the synchronous motor with a mechanical rectifier its performance was examined at a continuous and at a sudden change of load. The numerous results showed a satisfactory commutation of current in the whole range of motor load. The motor operates stably and with a practically spark-free commutation at a sudden change of load from zero to 70% of nominal load. As a summary it is stated: The excitation of synchronous motors of normal design of small and medium power can be performed by means of a mechanical rectifier. The rectifier is connected to the output side of a three-phase transformer with three windings and a controllable magnetic shunt. 2) The circuit described guarantees an auto-

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Excitation of a Synchronous Motor of Normal Construction SOV/105-58-8-9/21
With the Application of Mechanical Rectifiers

matic increase of exciter current with an increase of load in the motor. 3) The commutation of the mechanical rectifier is satisfactory at a slow as well as at a sudden change of load. There are 7 figures and 3 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kirova (Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni Kirov)

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1958

1. Electric motors--Design
2. Motor generators--Application
3. Electric circuits--Test results
4. Transformers--Performance

Card 3/3

BREYEV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; GAVRILOV, B.K., kand. tekhn. nauk

Mechanical rectifier in the excitation circuit of synchronous
machinery. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.90:5-20 '58.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Electric generators--Design and construction)

(Electric current rectifiers)

BREYEV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; MILAYKINA, R.N., inzh.;
STUNOV, N.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Locus diagrams for the controlling devices of synchronous
generators with phase compounding. Elektrichestvo no.10:
29-34 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut im. Kirova.
(Electric generators)

ANTIPOV, M.F.; BREYEV, V.N.; STRASHININ, E.P.

Choice of type and parameters of an electric motor for
household use. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.124:99-104
'62. (MIRA 16:8)

SIUNOV, Nikolay Sergeyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; TARASOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; BREYEV, Vadim Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ZBOROVSKIY, Isaak Aronovich, starshiy prepodavatel'

Compounded synchronous motor with medium power rating and forced excitation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.10: 1212-1220 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektricheskikh mashin, rektor Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Siunov). 2. Kafedra teoreticheskoy elektrotekhniki Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Tarasov, Zborovskiy). 3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektrooborudovaniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy Tadzhikskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Breyev).

BREYEV, V.N.; SRODNYKH, V. Yu.

Calculation of the thermal parameters of enclosed squirrel-cage induction motors with organosilicon insulation. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no. 138:136-146 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

L 4220-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(1)/EPF(c)/EPA(s)-2/EMP(j)/ETC(m) RM/AM
ACCESSION NR: AR5014258

UR/0196/65/000/005/1014/1014
621.315.616.96

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 5194

AUTHOR: ⁴⁴Breyev, V. N.; ⁴⁴Srodnykh, V. Yu.

TITLE: Calculating the thermal parameters of enclosed squirrel-cage induction motors with organosilicon insulation ^{15,44}

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, sb. 138, 1964, 136-141

TOPIC TAGS: induction motor, ⁴⁴induction motor heating

TRANSLATION: On the basis of experimental investigations of the thermal conditions in induction machines (series A and AO) with organosilicon insulation, recommendations are offered for calculating the thermal parameters of such machines by a method of equivalent heating losses. Bibl. 2.

SUB CODE: EE

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1 DP

GUBAREV, A. V.; SHUMYATSKIY, B. Ya.; BREYEV, V. V.

"On the Problem of Optimisation of MHD Generators."

report submitted for Intl Symp on Magnetohydrodynamics Electrical Power Generation, Paris, 6-11 Jul 64.

Inst of High Temperatures, Moscow.

L 06565-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) IJP(c) AT/DJ

ACC NR: AP6029781

SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/004/0562/0571

AUTHOR: Breyev, V. V. (Moscow); Gubarev, A. V. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: Optimizing flow and load conditions in magnetohydrodynamic generators [Paper presented at the International Symposium on Magnetohydrodynamic Electric Power Generation, Paris, July 1964]

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 4, 1966, 562-571

TOPIC TAGS: MHD generator, electric generator, MHD conference

ABSTRACT: A general formulation is given for the problem of optimizing the working characteristics of a magnetohydrodynamic generator used as a power plant. A number of criteria are derived for evaluating the feasibility of using installations with MHD generators and theoretical numerical data are given on the output characteristics of the generators and of the installations as a whole. Analysis of the problem of selecting optimum conditions for operation of this type of generator shows that there are a number of specific characteristics in setting up this type of problem since the MHD generator is a combination of thermal and electric machines where the working fluid acts as the "power winding" of the electric generator. In selecting the optimum generator parameters for power installations, consideration must be given to the thermodynamic

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.12;538.4

L 06565-67

ACC NR: AP6029781

characteristics of the cycle and to power consumed in driving the compressor and excitation of the magnetic field. It is found that the internal efficiency of the process in the MHD generator cannot be used as a criterion for the ideality of the operating cycle for the installation since a reduction in this parameter reduces the overall dimensions of the generator as an electric machine with a simultaneous reduction in a number of losses (heat losses, power consumed in field excitation, etc.). The optimum rate of flow for the case where $M_{opt} < 1$ is reduced by a reduction in the power of the MHD generator when gas conductivity decreases and the initial pressure of the cycle increases. These conditions also reduce the optimum coefficient of electrical loading. Production of low-power MHD generators on the basis of high temperature differentials is not practical. Below a certain output temperature the power of the MHD generator remains practically constant and the power of the installation decreases. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 26 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20, 09, 10/ SUBM DATE: 02Mar65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

BREYEVA, L. G., Cand Med Sci -- "On the combined action of
antibiotics ^{Wem} on dysentery bacteria, ~~which are~~ resistant and
sensitive to them." Ryazan', 1961. (Min of Health USSR.
for the ^{Training of Physicians} Central Inst of Advanced Med) (KL, 8-61, 259)

- 436 -

BREYEVA, L.G.

Comparative characteristics of antibiotic sensitivity determination
methods for dysentery bacilli. Antibiotiki 6 no.1:72-74 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. A.P.Afanas'yeva) Ryazanskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P.Pavlova.
(SHIGELLA) (ANTIBIOTICS)

BREYEVA, M. V.

Moscow, Gosudarstvennyy Ekonomicheskiy Institut.

Voprosy narodnokhozyaystvennogo planirovaniya; sbornik statey. Pod.
obsh, red. Moskva, 1958.

226 p. tables. 23 cm. (Its Nauchnyye trudy, vyp 12)

At the head of title: Ministerstvo Vysshego Obrazovaniya SSSR.

BREYGER, I.I.; SOKIRKIN, A.I.

Automation of the DMK-0,25 furnace with manual placement of
electrodes. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:67-68 Ja-Mr
'63.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Electric furnaces)

LAPIDUS, Viktor Iosifovich; PETROV, Vyacheslav Aleksandrovich; BREYGIN, D.B.,
inzh., retsenzent; BINOVICH, Ya.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NAKHIM-
SON, V.A., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Hydromechanical transmissions for motor vehicles] Gidromekhanicheskie
peredachi avtomobilei. Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 494 p.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Motor vehicles—Transmission devices)

RUTSKIY, A.V.; BREYGIN, Ye.Ya.

Use of a three-bladed nail in fractures of the femoral neck. Zdrav.
Belor. 5 no.12:44-45 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry ortopedii i travmatologii (zav. kafedroy - prof. V.O. Marks) Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti direktora - dotsent N.F. Pavlov), na baze Minskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - G.A. TSgoysv).

(HIP JOINT--FRACTURE)

BREYGIN, Ye.Ya.

Atypical location of the appendix. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.4:64 Ap
'60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - professor
A.M.Boldin) Belorusskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
(ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti direktora instituta - dotsent N.F.
Pavlov) na baze Minskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach G.A.Tsgoyev).

(APPENDIX (ANATOMY)—ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

BREYGINA, Kh.S.; BARTASHEVICH, O.A.

Stabilization of ascorbic acid solutions for injections. Apt.
delo 3 no.4:12-14 JI-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz eksperimental'noy laboratorii Khimfarmazavoda No.1, Leningrad.
(VITAMIN C,
*stabilization of solutions for inject.)
(INJECTIONS,
*stabilization of solutions with vitamin C)
(SOLUTIONS,
*for inject., stabilization with vitamin C)

BREYKIN, Grigoriy Alekseyevich; PAZYUK, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; ARSEROV, M.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk dots., red.; AZAROV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
BORODULINA, I.A., red.izd-va; POL'SKAYA, R.G., tekhn.red.

[Machining parts on large lathes] Obrabotka detalei na krupnykh
tokarnykh stankakh. Pod obshchei red. M.A.Ansanova. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 106 p. (Bibliotekh-
ka tokaria-novatora, no.7) (MIRA 11:5)
(Turning)

L 53942-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPR Pr-1/Pr-4/Pu-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AT5013235

UR/3119/64/000/002 0003 000

AUTHOR: Bregauze, Yu. I.; Breykin, I. V.; Gubatova, D. Ya.; Kemer, A. A.;
Lapenas, A. A.

TITLE: Equipment and dosimetric studies in the biological channel of the IRT-
2000 reactor 19

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut fiziki. Radiatsionnaya fizika, no. 2, 1964.
Dosimetriya neytronov i gamma-luchey (Dosimetry of neutrons and gamma rays). 3:11

TOPIC TAGS: reactor biological channel, reactor channel neutron spectrum,
reactor channel Gamma ray, neutron spectrum variation, radiation dosimetry,
tissue dose

ABSTRACT: The article describes the technical details of the equipment of the
biological channel (No. 8) of the IRT-2000 reactor at the Institut fiziki AN
Latviyskoy SSR (Physics Institute, AN Latvian SSR). based on the experience of
equipment of the No. 1 channel of the IRT reactor at the Institute of Atomic
energii im. I. V. Kurchatova (Institute of Atomic Energy). Dosis measurements
showed that: 1) the range of intensities is sufficient for the most varied types
of biological investigations; 2) the minimum admixture of gamma rays is 11% of
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L 53942-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013235

the total tissue dosis; 3) fast neutrons do not exhibit any significant change in spectrum along the channel; 4) the weakening of the tissue dosis of fast neutrons across the depth of hydrogen-containing biological objects within the channel is accompanied by fast-neutron spectrum changes in the direction of higher energies; 5) a more accurate determination of the absolute value of the tissue dosis requires the knowledge of the entire neutron spectrum and also the spectrum of the gamma rays present. "The authors thank K. K. Balimogur for valuable advice during the course of the study and for the help in the results, and Ye. M. Kashlinskiy for his help during the work on the calculation of figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics AN SSSR), Institut biologii AN Latvyskoy SSR (Institute of Biology AN Latvyskoy SSR), Institut fiziki AN Latvyskoy SSR (Institute of Physics AN Latvyskoy SSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, LS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

BREGADZE, Yu.I.; BREYSH, I.V.; GUBATOVA, D.Ya.; KEMER, R.Ya. [Kemers, R.];
LAPENAS, A.A.

Channel of the IRT-2000 reactor for radiobiological investigations.
Radiobiologiya 4 no.4:627-631 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut fiziki AN Latviyskoy SSR, Institut biologii AN Latviyskoy SSR i Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

BREYL', I.I.

~~MAINTENANCE OF THE MACHINE~~

Sticking of contacts of magnetic starters. Energetik 1 no.7:31
D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

(Magnetolectric machines)

BREYL', I.I., inzhener.

Calculations concerning the coils of magnetic starters.

Energetik 2 no.1:9-12 Ja '54.

(MLRA 7:1)

(Magnetolectric machines)

BREYLO, I.I.

Resolving power of photographic materials in ultraviolet rays
Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 22 no.3, 1952

BREYMAN, M.I.; BURYLOV, V.A.; LIAKUMOVICH, A.G.; LIPKIND, B.A.; BORISOV, L.R.

Production of an industrial batch of zeolite desiccant. Khim.
prom. no.2:147 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Sterlitamakskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka i Gor'kovskaya
opytnaya baza Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
po pererabotke nefi i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo
topliva.

(Zeolites)
(Drying agents)

L 30964-66 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)

ACC NR: AP6002155

SOURCE CODE: UR/0280/65/000/006/0121/0130 12

AUTHOR: Rossikhin, G. V. (Moscow); Breyman, V. B. (Moscow) 10
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Correct statement of problems in the random-function approximation theory

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 6, 1965, 121-130

TOPIC TAGS: random function, random function approximation

ABSTRACT: The problem of determining a directly unmeasurable signal on the basis of observations of its statistically random function is considered. When the statistical characteristics (e.g., autocorrelation and crosscorrelation functions) are only approximately known, the optimal system designed on their basis may prove greatly inferior to the true optimal system; this is particularly true when the dependence of the system parameters on the statistical characteristics is discontinuous. It is demonstrated that very high approximation errors are possible in physical problems, in which finite deviations of the signal cause evanescent deviations of the observable function. A wider definition of optimality based on a

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L 30964-66

ACC NR: AP6002155

2
linear normalized space of random functions is suggested. It results in a mathematically correct generalization of the well-known criterion of the minimum mean-square error. The criterion is applicable to the solution of various technical problems, such as: finding the elements of motion of an object by its acceleration, space-time extrapolation of atmospheric parameters, reproduction of the desired signals in the presence of noise, etc. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank Ya. B. Shor and B. V. Gnedenko for their attention to the problem." Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 72 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 24Nov64 / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 00

ISKEIMBAKO, G. YA.
VARLAMOV, M. L., MANAKIN, G. A., BREIMBARD, G. Ya., GOSPODINOV, A. M., IVANOV, N. A.
KRICHEVSKAYA, E. M., and STAROSELSKIY, YA. I.

"Investigation of a Hartmen Gas-Jet Generator and its Application in Acoustic
Coagulation of a Sulfuric Acid Mist."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 26 May - 2 Jun 58.

S/064/62/000/002/007/008
B105/B101

AUTHORS: Breyman, M. I., Burylov, V. A., Liakumovich, A. G., Lipkind,
B. A., Borisov, L. R.

TITLE: Production of an industrial batch of zeolite driers

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1962, 71

TEXT: In 1960 it was decided by the Catalyst Department of the Sterlitamakskiy zavod SK (Sterlitamak Plant SK) to produce a zeolite drier of the NaA type according to the process of the VNII NP. Peculiarities of the process: (1) Homogenizing and crystallizing of the sodium-aluminum silica gel are combined in an apparatus with propeller mixing device. Precipitation and crystallization conditions made it possible to obtain crystals of 4 to 6 μ . (2) Washing was performed in a frame filter press with three filter layers. (3) The washed mass was predried in a steam-heated paste mixer. (4) Plasticizing and granulating of the mass were combined in one apparatus. On the basis of studies by the Gor'kovskaya opytnaya baza VNII NP (Gor'kiy Experimental Base of the VNII NP) and the plant, type "K" ("K") clay was used as binding agent.

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Production of an industrial...

S/064/62/000/002/007/008
B105/B101

Technical data of the product: Volume weight 0.73 g/cm^3 ; static moisture capacity 20.5% at 0.03% relative air moisture; dynamic moisture capacity 19.7% at 20°C. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Sterlitamakskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Sterlitamak Plant of Synthetic Rubber); Gor'kovskaya opytnaya baza VNII NP (Gor'kiy Experimental Base of the VNII NP)

Card 2/2

BREYMEYER, A.; LUCZAK, J.; PROT, E.

Ecologic Problems at the 7th Congress of the Polish Zoological
Society. Kosmos biol 12 no.2:216-223 '63.

BREYMEYER, A.

Barber's traps as applied in ecologic investigations. Vop. skol.
4:93-94 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut ekologii Pol'skoy akademii nauk, Varshava.
(Insect traps)

BREYIN, R.M.

YANKELEVICH, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk; FLEROVSKIY, Ye.A.; CHERNYAVSKIY, A.L.;
BREYIN, R.M., red.

[Medical gymnastics for treating hypertension] Lechebnaya
gimnastika pri gipertonicheskoy bolezni. Moskva, 1957. 63 p.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Moscow. Institut sanitarnogo prosveshcheniya.
(EXERCISE THERAPY) (HYPERTENSION)

YANKILEVICH, Ye.I., FLEROVSKIY, Ye.A., CHERNYAKHOVSKIY, A.L.; BREYNINA,
R.M., red.

[Callisthenics for mental workers] Gigienicheskaya gymnastika
dlya rabotnikov umstvennogo truda. Moskva, 1956. 60 p. illus.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Moscow. Tsentralnyy institut sanitarnogo prosveshcheniya.
(CALLISTHENICS)

VAKHTEL', V.Yu.; ARGUNOV, L.S.; BREYNMAN, F.A.

Mounting stresses in cylinder heads. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash.
no.5:6-8 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
dvigatelyam.

688 50

5.2100

AUTHORS:

Kuvyrkin, O. N., ~~Brayson, O. N.~~
Novoselova, A. V., Semenenko, K. N.

S/076/60/034/02/012/044
B010/B015

TITLE:

On the Polymorphism of Beryllium Chloride ✓

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 2, pp 343-348 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Beryllium chloride forms several polymorphous modifications. Since hitherto only the crystal structure of fibrous modifications has been investigated, the present study deals with the thermal and X-ray phase analysis of the polymorphism of beryllium chloride. The composition of the preparation applied is given (Table 1). Thermal structure analysis of this preparation was carried out with a PK-52 Kurnakov pyrometer and Pt/PtRh thermocouples. The Cu radiation of a BSV tube was used for the X-ray analyses, and the photographs were taken by RKD or RKU-86 cameras, and Unicam cameras at high temperatures, respectively. The results of the X-ray phase analyses are given (Tables 2-4). A rapid cooling-down of the beryllium chloride melt, or a crystallization from the gas phase, leads to a formation of the metastable α' -modification which is similar to silicon sulfide with respect to its structure. On heating the α' -modification is transformed at 250° into the cubic β' -modification which in turn is transformed into the stable

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C Card 1/2

BREYTER, A. Ya.

"Elektrono Luchevie Trubki i Indikatori," (Cathode Ray Tubes and Indicators),
Book 2, translation from English, edition of Soviet Radio MOSCOW 1949.

BREYTBART, A. YA.

BREYTBART, A. YA., ed

Kratkie osnovy radiolokatsii, Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1951. 134 p., diags.
Title tr.: Brief fundamentals of radiolocation. (Radar).

TK6575.B68

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1955.

BREYTBART, A.Ya., redaktor; SHORIN, N.A., redaktor; URAZOVA, A.N.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Electronic time measurements. Translation for the English]
Lampovye skhemy dlia izmereniia vremeni. Perevod s angliisko-
go. Pod red. A.IA.Breitbarta. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio."
Vol. 1. 1951. 287 p. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Radiation Laboratory.
(Time measurements) (Electronic apparatus and appliances)

BREYTBART, A. Ya. Ed.

"Details and components of radar stations, Sov. Radio, Vol. 1, and 3, 1953.

BREYTBART, A. Ya.

Category : USSR/Radiophysics - Application of radiophysical methods

I-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 2053

Author : Breytbart, A.Ya., Lyudmirskiy, I.L., Preobrazhenskiy, B.I.

Title : Investigation of Radio-Broadcast Interference produced by Television Sets

Orig Pub : Tekhnika televideniya (M-vo radiotekhn. prom-sti SSSR), 1954, No 1, 3-67

Abstract : It is established from preliminary measurements that the interference in the antenna of a broadcast receiver is produced principally by electric induction, and that the principal sources of noise are the horizontal sweep system and the output circuit of the video amplifier. The mechanism by which the interference acts on the input of the broadcast receiver is explained. The theoretical analysis is used to establish that to calculate the noise-signal level at the receiver input it is necessary to know the coupling capacitance between the interfering element of the television set and the antenna of the receiver. A simple equation, suitable for engineering computation, is derived to determine this capacity. The so-called primary and secondary interference sources are studied. Primary sources are the horizontal transformer, the horizontal-sweep generator tubes, the deflecting system, the wiring, the output circuit of the video amplifier, and the screen of the tube. Secondary sources are the graphite coating of the tube, the vertical sweep generator, and the supply line. A table is given for the noise level and for the coefficients of

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Radiophysics - Application of radiophysical methods

I-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 2053

harmonics from various elements of the KVN-40 television set. Recommendations are made concerning noise suppression, involving the shielding of the primary and secondary noise sources, isolation of the secondary sources with filters, and using a balanced circuit for the connection of the deflecting horizontal coil. Comparative noise measurements are made with shielded and unshielded KVN-49, and T-2 "Leningrad" television sets. The noise level is reduced up to 60 db by using the shielding measures.

Card : 2/2

USSR/Electronics - Television receivers

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 15/29

Authors : Breytbart, A., and Klibson, V.

Title : Television set "Avangard"

Periodical : Radio 9, 36-39, Sep 1954

Abstract : The "Avangard" television set is described. The set operates on 18 vacuum tubes and a 31J K2 cathode-ray tube. The component parts of the set are assembled in five sectional groups. The first group, mounted on the chassis, comprises the rectifier, amplitude-selector and the vertical scanning system. The receiving part of the set belongs to the second group. The horizontal scanning system forms the third group, and the focusing and deflection system the fourth group. The loudspeakers form the last (fifth) group. The operation of the set is described in detail. Illustration; general circuit diagram.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

BREYTBART, A.

Our television sets. Znan.sila no.2:14-15 F '55. (MLBA 8:3)
(Television--Receivers and reception)

USSR/Electronics - Television

FD-2294

Card 1/1 Pub 90-7/12

Author : Breytbart, A. Ya., Lyudmirskiy, I. L., and Preobrazhenskiy, B. I.,
Active Members of VNORIE

Title : Sources of Noise in Television Sets and Shielding Devices for Them

Periodical : Radiotekhnika 10, 61-69, Jan 1955

Abstract : Article examines the sources of noise in television sets, listing and discussing them, studies the mechanism of the action of this noise on radio broadcast receivers, and proposes effective methods to eliminate them, including shielding, protection with filters, and a compensation circuit. Diagrams, graphs.

Institution: All-Union Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electric Communications imeni A. S. Popov (VNORIE)

Submitted : July 7, 1953

112-57-8-17744

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 8,
p 269 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Breytbart, A. Ya., and Lyudskirskiy, I. L.

TITLE: Determination of Harmonic-Signal Levels Causing Noise at the Inputs
of Various Receivers (Opredeleniye urovney garmonicheskogo signala,
sozdayushchikh pomekhu na vkhode priyemnikov raznykh klassov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Televiz. fil.-labor. M-vo radiotekhn. prom-sti SSSR
(Transactions of the Television Branch Laboratory. Ministry of the
Radio-Engineering Industry, USSR), 1956, Nr 1, pp 64-68

ABSTRACT: The minimum level of an extraneous signal that causes interference
to radio-broadcast reception depends on the nature of transmission, on
the value of antenna EMF due to a desirable station, on the difference
between useful and interfering-signal frequencies, and on the frequency
response of the receiver. Nominal noise levels are defined for various
classes of receivers on the basis of GOST for radio-broadcast receivers.
An experimental determination of noise levels at the input of various
receivers at 170 and 200 kc, as well as experimentation methods, are
described.

V. F. A

Card 1/1

BREYTBART, A. Ya.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1329
AUTHOR BREYTBART, A. JA., LJUDMIRSKIJ, I. L.
TITLE On the Computation of the Reciprocal Capacities between Bodies
of Small Dimensions.
PERIODICAL Žurn. techn. fis, 26, fasc. 5, 1094-1105 (1956)
Issued: 6 / 1956 reviewed: 9 / 1956

The here derived formulae make it possible to compute the disturbance levels of television sets and other sources with sufficient accuracy, as also to compute the parasitic couplings which may occur in some nodes of radio receiving- or transmitting sets. The here derived expressions, in spite of several simplifications, do not deviate by more than + 30% from experimental data. At first the reciprocal capacity of two metal bodies in free space is dealt with. For the coupling capacity $C_{\text{coupl}} = C_1 C_2 / R$ is found. Here C_1 and C_2 may be considered

as self-capacities of the corresponding bodies with respect to the earth.

Coupling capacity in consideration of the chassis: The influence exercised by the chassis is determined here only approximatively because of the great difficulty of accurate computation. Coupling capacity is smaller than in free space if a chassis (of a television- or radio-set) exists.

Consideration of the influence exercised by small foreign bodies on coupling capacity: The influence exercised by a third body which is small as against the spacing between the other two bodies, and which is sufficiently far from the other two bodies, is computed. It causes a reduction of the reciprocal

Žurn.techn.fis, 26, fasc. 5, 1094-1105 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1329

capacity of the other bodies. This reduction increases with an increasing third capacity (i.e. the larger the third body is) and with diminishing distance to the third body.

There follows the discussion of the influence exercised by round holes on the permeability of a screen. The electric lines of force penetrating through the holes cause a residual coupling capacity, and in some cases it is rather easy to determine this capacity. This is done here for the special case of round holes, but deliberations may be extended also to holes of other shapes. If some lateral walls exist near the source an infinite number of mirror images are to be introduced. If the shape of the holes does not deviate considerably from the shape of a circle, an "effective radius" can be used. The thickness of the screen may be taken into account by a certain reduction of the effective radius.

Experimental verification of the formulae found: When investigating the main disturbances of radio connections by television it was found that, with a screened line transformer, the graphite covering of the electron beam tubes is one of the principal sources of disturbance. Agreement between the relative theoretical and experimental data concerning coupling capacity is quite satisfactory, but agreement of absolute values is sometimes less good.

INSTITUTION:

Breytbart, A.Ya.

HISTORY

"Soviet Television Broadcasting", by A.Ya. Breytbart, Elektrosvyaz',
No 11 November 1957, pp 31-37.

Relates some of the history of television in Russia, mentions names
of the outstanding soviet specialists in the field and discusses some
of the proposed developments.

Card 1/1

BREYTBART, A. Ya.

SUBJECT: USSR/Television

25-5-8/35

AUTHOR: Breytbart, A.Ya., Chief Engineer of the Television Laboratory

TITLE: Principles of Television (Printsipy televideniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn' - May 1957, No 5, pp 17-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since electricity is the only energy man is able to transmit over long distances, the transmission of pictures has to be conducted on the basis of transforming light energy into electric current. The picture is broken down into tiny elements, and these into electric impulses which, once they have reached the receiver, are changed back into light impulses which are arranged on the TV screen line by line. The number of picture elements is not the same in all countries. In the USSR the picture is broken down into 625 lines. As each line is made up of about 800 elements, the whole picture is broken down into 500,000 elements (625 x 800), which are transmitted 25 times per second, the total thus being close to 13 million elements per second. In spite of a very favourable development of TV, the transmission technique still shows a few deficiencies.

Card 1/2

25-5-8/35

TITLE: Principles of Television (Printsipy televideniya)

This article contains four figures and five photos.

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

✓
AVERBUKH, Solomon Khononovich; KNELLER, Il'ya Aronovich; KRUKOVETS, Faina
Isaakovna. Prinimali uchastiye: FETTER, N.N.; AZBEL', Ya.I..
BREYTBART, A.Ya., retsensent, otv.red.; SHCHETININ, A.P., retsen-
sent; VENGRENYUK, L.I., red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Industrial interferences to television and methods for their
suppression] Industrial'nye pomexhi televideniyu i metody ikh
podavleniya. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i
radio, 1960. 66 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. TSentr tekhnicheskogo radiokontrolya (TsTRK) (for Fetter, Azbel').
(Television--Interference)

SAMOYLOV, Vladimir Fedorovich; LYUDMIRSKIY, I.L., retsenzent; BREYTBART, A.Ya., otv.red.; BASHCHUK, V.I., red.; SHEFFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Saw-tooth wave generators in television; theory and calculation principles] Generatory pilsobraznogo toka v televizore; osnovy teorii i rascheta. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1960. 154 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Oscillators, Electric)

(Television)

AUTHORS: Khokhlova, R. V., Vaskevich, D. N., 54-58-2-12/16
With the Members of the TsZL Breytbart, B.
I., Otrokhova, T. M., Isayeva, M. V.

TITLE: The Determination of Small Amounts of Diphenyl-Guanidine
in the Air of Industrial Working Rooms (Opredeleniye ma-
lykh kolichestv difenilguanidina v vozdukhe proizvodst-
vennykh pomeshcheniy)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 2, pp. 52-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two methods of determination are described, a volumetric and
a colorimetric method. According to the former diphenyl gua-
nidine dissolved in alcohol is titrated with 0.01 N sulfu-
ric acid using a Reberg-absorber; bromophenol blue or fluo-
rescein were used as indicators. The accuracy of determina-
tion amounts to $\pm 5\%$ at a content of diphenyl guanidine of
from 0.2-2 mg and up to $\pm 15\%$ at a content of 0.1 mg. In or-
der to determine the effect of admixtures titrations of tech-
nical products were carried out, and as is seen from a table
errors of +1.12% to -6.4% were found. The second method of

Card 1/3

The Determination of Small Amounts of Diphenyl-
Guanidine in the Air of Industrial Working Rooms

64-58-2-12/16

determination is based on the reaction of diphenyl guanidine with cobalt oleate under the formation of a violet compound. The intensity of this color is compared with a standard series and thus diphenyl guanidine is determined. The measurement of intensity can be carried out visually or by means of a photocolormeter. The production of cobalt oleate as well as the production of the standard series are described. In order to determine the effect of other accelerators which might eventually exist besides diphenyl guanidine in the atmosphere of rubber industry plants on the two methods, determinations were carried out in the presence of Altax, Thiuram and Captax. In this it was found that the latter disturbs colorimetric determination and that therefore the volumetric method must be applied in this case. A table of the results of determination with diphenyl guanidine-Captax mixtures is given. The air to be investigated was directed through a porous filter over an aspirator; the filter was washed with alcohol or benzene, and the washing liquid was subjected to the described determina-

Card 2/3

The Determination of Small Amounts of Diphenyl-
Guanidine in the Air of Industrial Working Rooms

64-58-2-12/16

tions of diphenyl guanidine.

There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 9 references, 4 of which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dorogomilovskiy khimicheskiy zavod imeni M. V. Frunze i
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany
truda VTsSPS (Dorogomilovsk Chemical Plant imeni M. V.
Frunze and All-Union Scientific Research Institute for
Accident Prevention VTsSPS)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Diphenyl guanidines--Determination
2. Air--Impurities
3. Air--Colorimetric analysis

Card 3/3

S/058/62/000/009/012/069
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Breytbart, G. Ya., Kortnev, A. V.

TITLE: Hydrodynamic sonic and ultrasonic emitters

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 9, 1962, 29, abstract 90222
("Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t", 1962, v. 37, 69 - 75)

TEXT: In a critical bibliographical note the authors compare various formulae for calculating proper oscillations of metallic reeds, placed in an air or water jet for the purpose of exciting high-power sonic or ultrasonic oscillations in the medium. A great number of misprints in the formulae published is noted. The positive and negative sides of a resonance are investigated for the case when frequencies of stripping eddies coincide with the proper frequencies of the reed. Some methods of fastening the reeds are discussed. There are 11 references. ✓

G. Ostroumov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/194/62/000/G08/056/100
D413/D308

AUTHORS: Breytbart, G.Ya., and Kortnev, A.V.

TITLE: Hydrodynamic radiators of sonic and ultrasonic vibrations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1962, abstract 8-5-50 ch (Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t, v. 37, 1962, 69 - 75)

TEXT: The authors consider critically various formulas for the choice of working frequency and fixing points for resonant plates used in hydrodynamic whistles; it is pointed out that one must take account in the calculations of the grinding of the ends, and of the medium. The advantages and disadvantages of various methods of mounting the resonators are analyzed. It is shown that in connection with the difficulty in determining nodal lines, whistles with bracket-type resonators working at low frequencies are beginning to find a wide application. 11 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6034921

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/008/0092/0093

AUTHORS: Varlamov, M. L.; Gospodinov, A. N.; Breytbart, G. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: A thermoelectric receiver for sound in gaseous media

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 8, 1966, 92-93

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectric sensor, thermocouple, acoustic field, gas, temperature, galvanometer, turbulent flow, air flow / M21 4 galvanometer

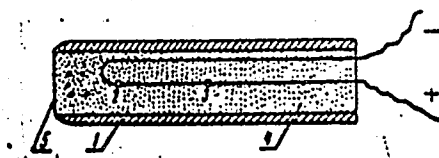
ABSTRACT: A thermoelectric receiver for measuring sound intensity in acoustic fields created by powerful gas-jet radiators is described. The receiver is made in the form of a probe (see Fig. 1): a copper or brass tube with a length of 70 mm and outside and inside diameters of 4.5 and 2.5 mm. Two copper-constantan thermocouple junctions with a 0.1-mm wire are placed along its axis. The temperature-difference setting time is not over 15-20 sec. The maximum temperature difference that can be recorded is ~ 50 . For one specimen of the probe, at a sound intensity of 0.55 W/cm^2 (157.4 dB) and a frequency of 17.5 kHz, the deflection of the M21/4 galvanometer was 250 divisions. It was found that the readings of the probe were not dependent upon the relative humidity of the air, but only upon its rate of change. The probe distorts the acoustic field only slightly.

Card 1/2

UDC: 534.615

ACC NR: AP6034921

Fig. 1. Thermoelectric probe: 1 - tube;
2 and 3 - thermocouple junctions;
4 - sound-absorbing substance;
5 - working end



Orig. art. has: 1 diagram and 1 graph.

SUB CODE: 20, 14, 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

BREYTBURG, A.M.

CA

The influence of the systematic injections of adrenaline and pilocarpine on the sugar content of the blood. A. M. Breytburg and L. S. Breytburg. *J. Physiol.* 1. S. S. R. 23, 723-24 (in French 734) (1937). The injection of adrenaline twice a day for 5-7 months into rabbits causes recurrent periodic phases of hyper- and hypoglycemia. An acidic diet decreases the effect. The injection of 1.25-2.5 mg. of pilocarpine sometimes causes the same effect and sometimes only hypoglycemia is observed. The systematic injection of pilocarpine for 0-7 months tends generally to eliminate the 2-phase effect, and to reduce the blood sugar in cases where it is high, especially in animals on a starvation diet. S. A. Karjala

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
PROCESSIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>GREYTBURG, A. M.</p> <p>11E</p> <p>Elements of the regulation of carbohydrate metabolism. A. M. Greythburg. <i>Acta Med. U. R. S. S.</i> 2, 587-590 (1959) (in French).—Glycogenolysis is more pronounced in the livers of older animals than it is in those of young animals. Glycogenolysis proceeds with a greater intensity in the livers of young cats than it does in the livers of dogs of the same age. The content of both free and fixed glycogen in the liver varies with age. The older the animal, the greater is the content of free glycogen. Felix Saunders</p>																			
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>GROUPS</p>										<p>1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS</p>									
<p>3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS</p>										<p>5TH AND 6TH COLUMNS</p>									

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100																									
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HR HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LL LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OO OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UV UW UX UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ																									
BREYTBURG, A. M.																									
Neuro-humoral regulation of the metabolic process. III. Dynamic variations in blood sugar. A. M. Brei- burg and L. S. Breiburg. <i>Voprosy Pitaniya</i> 8, No. 3, 54-57 (in French, 1960).—The normal variation of blood sugar during the day is 15-30 mg. %. The regular administration of food rich in carbohydrates at fixed times leads to spontaneous hyperglycemia as a result of a conditioned reflex. It disappears when the hrs. of feeding become irregular. S. A. Karjala																									
ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

112

BREYTBURG, A.M.

12

Mechanism of the physiological action of qualitatively different diets. I. Influence of low- and high-carbohydrate diets on allergic phenomena. A. M. Breithurg, A. M. Liberman and M. L. Mirer. *Physiol. Zool.* No. 1-2, 14-24 (1940).—From studies of allergic response of rabbit and guinea-pig liver, heart and isolated uterus it is shown that tissue sensitivity is intensified by a diet rich in carbohydrates and moderated (though not fully overcome) by a low-carbohydrate diet. Curve charts show the effects of antigens as related to the test animal's diet. Julian P. Smith

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH DEGREE

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VALUES INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST GROUP

2ND GROUP

3RD GROUP

4TH GROUP

5TH GROUP

6TH GROUP

7TH GROUP

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100TH GROUP

LIST AND 1ST ORDER										2ND AND 4TH ORDER									
A. M. BREYTBURG, A. M.										11E									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Neurohumoral regulation of metabolic processes. VI. Effect of diet with limited and increased carbohydrate content upon the relationship between free and bound glycogen in the liver. A. M. Breithurg and A. B. Liberman. <i>Vopr. Pitanii</i> 9, No. 5, 2630 (1940); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1944, I, 450; cf. <i>C.A.</i> 36, 4883; 37, 1493. Expts. on rats showed that diets contg. very little carbohydrate given over an extended period of time caused a considerable decrease in the total liver glycogen and a definite but relative increase in the bound form. When the carbohydrate content of the diet was appreciably raised the total liver glycogen content increased, whereby over 80% of the glycogen was in the free form. Maurice M. Rath</p>																			
ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER									
3RD ORDER										4TH ORDER									

The neurohumoral regulation of metabolism. III. Glycogenolysis in the liver and its dependence on age and species. A. M. Breiburg, A. S. Silbert and M. L. Mirer. *J. Physiol.* 133: S. S. R. 29, 68-72 (in English, 72) (1940); cf. C. A. 33, 87437. —Rpts. on rats, kittens, rabbits and puppies demonstrate that age as well as species affects the intensity of glycogenolysis. The rate of glycogen breakdown is higher in old animals than in young of the same species. The rate of glycogenolysis decreases for the species studied in the following order: rabbits (11 days old), kittens (8-10 days old), puppies (8 days old). For animals of the same species, age, and approx. the same wt., the rate of sugar formation from glycogen depends on glycogen content of the liver, which is markedly affected by the diet. Normally the livers of young animals are richer in glycogen than those of old animals. IV. Influence of glucose on glycogenolysis in liver tissue. A. M. Breiburg and M. L. Mirer. *Ibid.* 72-81 (in English, 82). —Glycogenolysis does not go to completion, because of the accumulation of glucose. *In vivo* the amt. of glucose necessary to stop the reaction is always the same; *in vivo* this concn. varies with the age and species of the animal (more glucose is required in older animals). Insulin reduces the intensity of glycogenolysis and adrenaline increases it without regard to age. Sugar disappears from the soln. in which the liver is immersed. The sugar level is restored within 20-30 min. as a result of glycogenolysis. With animals of the same age and species the rate of glucose disappearance depends on the initial glucose concn. With young livers the sugar removal is max. The same is true of insulinized animals. Adrenalized animals show no change in glucose concn. V. Course of glycogenolysis in isolated livers and in livers *in situ*. A. M. Breiburg. *Ibid.* 83-95 (in English, 95). —Glycogenolysis was studied on rabbit livers. With isolated livers of normal animals the rate of glycogen cleavage depends on the concn. of glucose in the external soln.; increase of this value above 100 mg. inhibits the reaction. When adrenaline is injected 30 min. before the liver removal, the glycogenolysis becomes so intense that a 700 mg. % concn. of glucose in the perfusion fluid cannot inhibit the reaction. When insulin is injected into rabbits the initial glycogen concn. of the liver is high, yet the glycogenolysis is so slow that a very low glucose concn. of the surrounding fluid can readily stop the process. Rabbits fed with carbohydrates show rapid glycogenolysis, but this can be inhibited by the slightest increase of glucose concn. of the perfusion fluid. *In vivo*, injection of glucose stimulates glycogen synthesis and inhibits its decompn. Muscular exercise reduces the glucose level in blood and stimulates glycogenolysis. Injections of adrenaline induce breakdown of glycogen regardless of high blood-sugar level. Insulin counteracts glycogenolysis even in hypoglycemia. Even slight fluctuations of the sugar level in the blood are sufficient to inhibit or promote glycogenolysis, though these changes are too small to stimulate the hormones that control the glucose-glycogen balance. C. S. Shapiro

BREYTBURG, Abram Moiseyevich

[Physiology of nutrition] Fiziologiya pitaniya. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
torgovoi lit-ry, 1955. 304 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(NUTRITION)

BREITBURG, A.M.

FRUMIN, Z., doktor meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva); EYDEL'MAN, M., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk (Khar'kov).

A new textbook ("The physiology of nutrition." A.M. Breitburg.
Reviewed by Z. Frumin and M. Eidel'man). Sov. torg. no. 10:40-41 0
'56. (MLA 9:12)

(Nutrition) (Breitburg, A.M.)

BREYTBURG, Abram Moiseyevich; TOIMACHEVA, A.V., red.; MEDRISH, D.M.,
tekh.n.red.

[Efficient nutrition] Ratsional'noe pitanie. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
torgovoi lit-ry, 1957. 150 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Nutrition)

BREYTBURG, A.M.

BREYTBURG, A.M., prof.

The role of carbohydrates in nutrition. Zdorov'e 4 no.2:3-6 F '58.
(CARBOHYDRATES) (MIRA 11:2)

BREYTBURG, Abram Moiseyevich, prof.; TOLMACHEVA, A.V., red.; MEDRISH,
D.M., tekhn.red.

[Biological chemistry] Biologicheskaya khimiya. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1959. 408 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Biological chemistry)

ORET BUREAU, S. A.

Synthesis of farnesol and farnesal. I. K. Sarvcheva,
G. G. Morozova, V. A. Abramovich, S. A. Brettburt, L. P.
Sergienko, and N. A. Preobrazhenskii. *J. Gen. Chem.*
U.S.S.R. 25, 1940-53 (1955) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.*
50, 8114i. B. M. R.

BREYTOUR, S A

✓ Synthesis of farnesol and farnesal. I. K. Sarcheva,
N. G. Morozova, V. A. Abramovich, S. A. Breiburt, I. P.
Sergienko, and N. A. Preobrazhenskii (Inst. Fine Chem.
Technol., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 2001-6

(1955); cf. Kerschbaum, C.A. 7, 2753; Ruzicka, C.A. 17,
2419.—To MeMgI from 47.42 g. Mg in Et₂O there was
added at 0° 88 g. AcCH₂CH₂CH₂OH in Et₂O and after 8
hrs. at room temp. the mixt. was decompd. with ice-20%

AcOH, yielding 51.4% Me₂C(OH)(CH₂)₃OH, b_p 128-7°, d₄
0.9645, n_D²⁰ 1.4192. This (21.2 g.) in dry C₆H₆ was treated
with ice cooling with 40.6 g. PBr₃ in 40 ml. C₆H₆ and the
mixt. kept 3 h.s. on a steam-bath and treated with ice,
yielding 56.1% di-Br analog, b_p 94-5°, d₄ 1.5400, n_D²⁰
1.4588, which darkens in air. This (23.8 g.) and 7.8 g.
pyridine heated 2 hrs. at 60-70° in partial vacuum (150
mm.), and the mixt. cooled and filtered gave on distn.
76.4% Me₂C:CHCH₂CH₂Br, b_p 98°, d₄ 1.2172, n_D²⁰ 1.4720.

This (8 g.) in Et₂O was added to 1.2 g. Mg and the Grignard
reagent was treated at 0° with 3.43 g. AcCH₂CH₂ in Et₂O
over 0.5 hr.; after 2 hrs. at room temp. the mixt. was
treated with ice-20% AcOH and extd. with Et₂O, yielding
29.3% farnesol, b_p 123-50°, d₄ 0.8724, n_D²⁰ 1.4625. This (19
g.) in 30 ml. Me₂CO brought to reflux and treated 2 hrs.

(over)

Syn of farnesol and farnesol.

with dry HCl yielded 87.5% geranyl chloride, b_p 105-10°, d₄ 0.8315, n_D²⁰ 1.4799. EtONa from 11.73 g. Na and 200 ml. EtOH was treated with 60.37 g. AcCH₃CO₂Et, followed after 1 hr. by 33.08 g. geranyl chloride, at 24-30 drops per min., after which the mixt. was refluxed until it became neutral to litmus; treatment with 150 ml. H₂O and refluxing with 32.9 g. Ba(OH)₂ 8 hrs. gave a ppt. of the Ba salt of geranylacetoacetic ester, which was treated with 20% HCl and extd. with Et₂O to yield 79.6% α,β-dihydro-pseudoionone, b_p 138-8°, d₄ 0.8812, n_D²⁰ 1.4690. This (38.86 g.) mixed with 24.4 g. CCl₄·CO₂Et in C₆H₆ was added to 4.86 g. Mg in refluxing C₆H₆; after refluxing 1 hr. and cooling, the mixt. treated with 10% HCl gave crude Et β-hydroxyhydro-farnesolate(I), b_p 163-70°, which had undergone dehydration. 1 (6.7 g.) in C₆H₆ was treated dropwise with 2.5 g. POCl₃ in 15 ml. pyridine and the mixt. refluxed 45 min., cooled, and quenched in H₂O; the org. layer was washed with NaHCO₃ and distd., yielding 4.5 g. Et farnesolate, C₂₁H₃₈O₂, b_p 162-4°, d₄ 0.9230, n_D²⁰ 1.4792. This (3.6 g.) in Et₂O was added to 0.25 g. LiAlH₄ in Et₂O at -50° and stirred 1 hr. at -30°, yielding after treatment with H₂O 84% farnesol, b_p 142-3°, d₄ 0.9018, n_D²⁰ 1.4587, which treated with AcCl in pyridine-C₆H₆ with ice cooling 8 hrs. gave 70.1% acetate, b_p 105-7°, d₄ 0.9247, n_D²⁰ 1.4770. Shaking 1.33 g. farnesol with 100 ml. petr. ether and 10 g. activated MnO₂ 4 hrs. gave 82.1% farnesol, b_p 165-6°, d₄ 0.9999, n_D²⁰ 1.4571; semicarbazone, m. 136-7°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

2/2

RM

BREYTER, L.; SHEVCHENKO, G., zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-
proizvodstvennoy chasti.

Experiment in practical training. Prof.-tekh. obr. 12 no.5:
12-14 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Direktor uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva No.3
(Technical education) (Agriculture--Study and teaching)

BREYTER, L. (Dnepropetrovskaya oblast'); SHEVCHENKO, I.

Progressive work methods for students. Prof.-tekh.obr. 13 no.2:
14-17 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Direktor uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva No. 3.
(for Breyter); 2. Zamestitel' direktora po uchebno-proizvodstven-
noy chasti (for Shevchenko).
(Dnepropetrovsk Province--Farm mechanization--Study and teaching)

BREYTER, L.

27-11-6/31

AUTHOR: Breyter, L., Director, School of Agricultural Mechanization
3, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast', and Golub, V., Deputy Director
for the Practical Training Section

TITLE: A Collective's Success (Uspekh Kollektiva)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no - Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1957, # 11,
p 8-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article reports about obligations that were assumed by
the Agricultural Mechanization School # 3 at Sinel'nikovo
(Sinel'nikovskoye uchilishche mekhanizatsii sel'skogo kho-
zyaystva # 3) in connection with the 40th Anniversary of the
October Revolution and how they were carried out. At a general
meeting of the school employees a decision was passed that
each member of the Professional Union should work towards the
improvement of the school 80 hours and housewives - 40 hours
overtime without pay. The students, at their meeting, de-
cided that they would work 50 hours in their spare time on
building work and in improving the outer appearance of the
school's territory. The article describes how building material
was obtained, how the work was executed, the workshops and

Card 1/2

A Collective's Success

27-11-6/31

garages were equipped and a bridge over the river Ters was built. Because of the good training given by the mechanizing personnel, as well as help rendered to the surrounding collective farms, the school has been chosen to participate again in the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition for the third year in succession.

ASSOCIATION: Agricultural Mechanization School # 3, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast' (Uchilishche mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva # 3, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast')

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

27-58-5-7/18

AUTHORS: Breyter, L., Director, and Golub, V., Deputy-Director of
Mechanization of Agriculture School Nr 3 (Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast')

TITLE: The Practical Training of Mechanization Workers (Prakticheskoye obucheniye mekhanizatorov)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1958, Nr. 5,
pp 14-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the technique and schedules of practical instruction for trainees in the handling of various tractors, motors, ploughs, etc. A list of specimen "tasks" is given.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

1. Industrial training-Equipment
1. Direktor uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva No. 3, Dnepropetrovskaya oblast'.

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BREYTER, L. ; GOLUB, V.

We conduct our practice in the fields. Prof.-tekh. obr. 17 no.8:17-18
Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Direktor uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva No.3,
Dnepropetrovskaya oblast' (for Breyter). 2. Zamestitel' direktora
po proizvodstvennoy chasti uchilishcha mekhanizatsii sel'skogo
khozyaystva No.3, Dnepropetrovskaya oblast' (for Golub).
(Agriculture—Study and teaching)

KAPLUNOV, R.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk.; MOSKAL'KOV, Ye.F., inzh.;
BRYTER, L.S., inzh.; IMITRIYEV, A.P., inzh.

Determining working motion parameters for a jet piercing machine
and type of its design for use as bore with thermal piercing.
Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; gor. delo no.3:209-218 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Predstavlena kafedroy razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdeniy
Moskovskogo gornogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina.
(Boring machinery)

BREYTER, Mikhail Yefimovich; KRICHEVSKIY, Aron Samuilovich;
SINAYSKIY, M.M., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[A.c. and d.c. brake electromagnets] Tormoznye elektromagnity
postoiannogo i peremennogo toka. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo.
1960. 63 p. (Kranovoe elektrooborudovanie, no.7).

(MIRA 14:2)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Brakes) (Electromagnets)

BELEN'KIY, G.I.; BREYTER, M.Ye.; IVANOV, V.M.; KALINKIN, V.S.;
KOZHUSHKEVICH, V.G.; PETRAKOVSKIY, V.M.; RABINOVICH, A.A.;
RUBINSKIY, I.A.; SINAYSKIY, M.M.; FEYLER, G.O.;
KHOROSHILKIN, L.L.; KOMAR, M.A., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Electrical equipment of cranes] Elektricheskoe oborudova-
nie kranov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 399 p.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kollektiv inzhenerov moskovskogo zavoda "Dinamo" imeni
S.M.Kirova (for all exept Komar, Bul'dyayev).

(Cranes, derricks, etc.—Electric equipment)

BREYTERMAN, Aleksandr Davydovich; ALAMPIYEV, P.M., prof.,
retsensent; KHRUSHCHEV, A.T., dots., retsensent;
SEVERTSEV, V.A., red.

[Economic geography of the U.S.S.R.] Ekonomicheskaya
geografiya SSSR. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola. Pt.1. 1965.
369 p. (MIRA 18:8)

BREYTERMAN, Aleksandr Davydovich.

Leningrad Engineering-Economics Inst imeni Molotov. Academic degree of Doctor of Economic Sciences, based on his defense, 30 June 1954, in the Council of the Leningrad Polytechnic Inst imeni Kalinin, of his dissertation entitled: "The Copper Industry of Pre-Revolutionary Russia."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 10, 30 Apr 55, 'Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 15, Aug 56, Moscow, pp. 5-24, Uncl. JPRS/NY-537

BREYTERMAN, Aleksandr Davydovich, prof.; SHCHEMELEVA, Ye.V., red.; VODOLAGINA,
S.D., tekhn. red.

[Economic geography of the U.S.S.R.] Ekonomicheskaya geografiya SSSR.
[Leningrad] Izd-vo Leningr. univ. Pt. 1. [Geography of heavy
industry] Geografiya tiazheloi promyshlennosti. 1958. 346 p.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Russia--Industries)

MALYSHEV, Georgiy Andreyevich; BREYTERMAN, Lev Srulevich; ANDREYEV,
P.S., red.; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Repair of motorbus bodies] Remont avtobusnykh kuzovov. Mo-
skva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 233 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Motorbuses—Maintenance and repair)

BREYTERMAN, M. D.

Educational Psychology

Development of processes of thought of pupils in solving problems. Mat. v shkole
no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

BREYTERMAN, M.D.

Applying technological principles in teaching geometry. Politekh.
obuch. no.1:70-79 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. In opyta shkoly rabochey molodeshi no.27 g. Moskvyy.
(Geometry--Study and teaching) (Technical education)

BREYTFUS, F.F.

Method of formation of Filatov's flap. Khirurgia, Moskva no. 7:92-
93 July 1952. (CLML 23:1)

1. Of Trans-Don Rayon Hospital (Head Physician -- V. P. Lanskikh).

BREYTAGAM, T.V., uchitel'nitsa

Study of the cotton plant; 6th class. Est v shkole no.4:48-56 J1-Ag '53.
(MLRA 6:6)

1. Shkola no. 43 goroda Tashkenta.

(Cotton growing)

MOTUSKO, F.Ya.; BREYTMAN, B.M., red.; ROBERTS, G.I., red.;
KUKUSHKINA, Z.M., tekhn. red.

[New condensers with solid organic and inorganic dielectrics] Novye kondensatory s tverdymi organicheskimi i neorganicheskimi dialektrikami. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii priborostroeniia, elektro-tekhn. promysl. i sredstv avtomatizatsii, 1963. 35 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po elektrotekhnike.

SUBJECT		JED AND 4TH ORDERS	
<p>Organosilicon compounds. VIII. Organosilicon polymeric products from phenyltrichlorosilane and diphenyldichlorosilane. K. A. Andrianov and B. M. Irefman. <i>J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 17, 1622-7 (1947) (in Russian); cf. C.A. 41, 1246. Hydrolysis of PhSiCl_3 and Ph_2SiCl_2 to the corresponding OH derivs. and the polymer formation from the latter were studied. PhSiCl_3, Ph_2SiCl_2, or their 1:1 mixts. were hydrolyzed by passing moist air into 40% PhCl solns. at 50-60° and at 150°. Pure PhSiCl_3 is hydrolyzed to the extent of 96.2% in 80 hrs. at 50°; Ph_2SiCl_2, 97.8%; their mixt., 99.5%. The viscosity of the resulting products varies as follows (under the above conditions): PhSiCl_3 shows a rapid rise of viscosity over the 1st few hrs., after which the curve flattens out and approaches a limiting value very slowly; the mixt. of PhSiCl_3-Ph_2SiCl_2 on the other hand shows a very slow initial viscosity rise, but after 60-70 hrs. a very rapid rise is observed. Expts. with PhSiCl_3 and its mixt. with Ph_2SiCl_2 gave cryst. ppts. on cooling. The products after the 50-60° cycle were heated to higher temps.: PhSiCl_3 to 230° 1.5 hrs., when it coagulated to a solid (insol., infusible); Ph_2SiCl_2 to 150-200° 40 hrs., no change observed, ppt. formed on cooling; mixt. of PhSiCl_3-Ph_2SiCl_2 0 hrs. at 150°, then 3 hrs. at 200°, no change observed, the mixt. remaining nonhomogeneous, with solid suspended matter. Moist air hydrolysis at 150° gave generally similar results, the % hydrolysis being 92.7, 94.2, and 90.5, resp., after 80 hrs.; viscosity changes were similar to each other: a fairly rapid initial rise, followed by a</p>		<p>flat curve, PhSiCl_3 showing the smallest increase of viscosity. The polymer from PhSiCl_3 was a hard brittle resin, m. 103-7°, contg. 19.81% Si and polymerizing in 5 min. at 100°. The polymer from Ph_2SiCl_2 was a viscous resinous mass which on heating 1 hr. at 130-40° gave a transparent hard resin, m. 50°, contg. 10.02% Si. The polymer from the mixt. was a viscous mass, which, heated 0.5 hr. at 130-40°, gives a hard resin, m. 95°, contg. 12.96% Si, while heating 85 min. at 100° gave a rubbery mass, and a complete polymer after 4 hrs. 10 min. at 100°. Ph_2SiCl_2 (10% soln. in benzene) with ice-water gave a benzene-sol. product, forming, on evapn. of the solvent, a yellow sticky cryst. mass, which by pptn. with MeOH from benzene was sepd. into 50% solid, m. 41°, and 44% oil; the 1st product appears to be a polymer of the diol, the 2nd appears to be the monomeric diol; the 1st product is thermally stable up to 200°, but the 2nd product forms a solid resin on heating to 140°. Higher hydrolysis temp. and acidic media favor the formation of the cryst. products. The waxy products obtained from the hydrolyses-polymerizations have good elec. properties. G. M. Kosolapoff</p>	
<p>ASS-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>10</p>	
<p>SECONDARY</p>		<p>SECONDARY</p>	
<p>SECONDARY</p>		<p>SECONDARY</p>	